

PRETTY SUMMER TOGGERY FOR LITTLE ONES.

Taste, Fitness and Beauty Is Now Combined in Every Garment Made for Juvenile Use

Sailor Styles, Coronation Oddities and Dolly Varden Dresses Repeated in Miniature.



SHEER SUMMER CLOTHES FOR LITTLE SISTER.

The disposition to wear short sleeves, low necks, half-hose and little slippers is usually as well as "severely pretty." Dress for little girls must be dainty and suitable. All the little tricks of stitching, cording, tucking and flouncing, as well as the use of dainty laces and ribbons, find their place in the beautiful arrangements for the younger generation.



BORDERED LINEN SUIT FOR SCHOOL WEAR.

Here is a washable, dainty summer dress, as shown by Ben & Co. the author of the little book "Dress for Little Girls." It has a single row of buttons down the front, a high collar, and a full skirt. The material is light-colored with a subtle pattern. The dress is simple and practical, suitable for school wear.



SHORT SLEEVES AND EMBROIDERIES.

The prettiest and newest idea is to shorten the sleeves and lower the neck of the summer dresses. This gives comfort, ease and coolness. The example shown here is one which could very readily and satisfactorily be utilized in almost any material of moderate weight. The general mode of trimming in heavier weight fabrics is laces and intricate embroidery, sometimes carrying contrasting colors on the pattern. These trimmings are also being simplified, but are still durable and stand well the processes of the average laundry.



LINEN RUSSIAN BLOUSE WAIST SUIT.

A very dainty costume this, with effectively plaited back and skirt. The belt and the ending on the sailor collar, as well as the yoke, are all of white pique. The hat is a ready-to-wear shepherdess.



RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUIT FOR EVERY-DAY WEAR.

This excellent knock-about costume is of grass linen in natural shade, with the collar, cuffs, belt and strip down the front of a finer grade material in white. The blouse is fastened by invisible buttons that run from the right shoulder down the entire length of the garment. A patch pocket, trimmed with a touch of white, on the left side completes the outfit.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

The most important man or woman, for that matter, in American families is not the mother or father—it is the baby. Starting with the baby, the ratio of importance decreases as the head of the family is reached. This does not mean that the youngster is the most important member of the family, but it does mean that the care of the child, its education and its improvement as the inheritor of the best traits and conditions cannot be too strongly emphasized. European nations have found fault with the seeming disposition of Americans to put forward the child too prominently. We are a nation of youth. We believe in the young. We believe that the boy is father

to the man, and likewise that the girl is mother to the woman. We do not urge the old doctrine that "children should be seen and not heard," and beyond all things, when our children are seen we want them to be well dressed. It is for them that we really work. Without going into the philosophical side of such matters, it is a question of our pleasure.

European Children Lack Freedom of Dress.

The preceptive idea would mean that we should care for and educate our children according to our highest ideals. When we dress our boys and girls tastefully, sensibly, artistically and fittingly we are simply doing our duty, and, after all, are principally pleasing ourselves. Unlike, however, our English and French cousins, we

do not make monkeys of our children. Who can look at the little English boy, in his lion jacket and silk hat, and, with his usually depressed air, without feeling sorry for him? No wonder the creative ability of the Europeans is sadly on the wane. The children lack that freedom and confidence which come alone from proper consideration, and most important is the kind of clothes they wear.

The American boy or girl is always clothed correctly; in fact, it is admitted abroad that American and American children's clothes are the most stylish in the world. More than anything else of American manufacture, they are well made and of excellent fit, and are made in such large quantities as to afford moderate prices. It is the great manufacturers of the East who enable the American child to be so well attired at so small an outlay.

Juvenile Clothes Are Made for Every Occasion.

Everything from the hat to the shoes is carefully considered from the standpoint of taste, economy, appropriateness and cost, with the result of just what our pictures show you—the daintiest, prettiest, sweetest clothes, with plenty of cloth, and, above all, plenty of taste and of idea.

There are clothes for every occasion. Let us take the little girl first, for that is the American way. She has her duck or canvas frock, with its openwork embroidery and short sleeves for school wear, every line of which is devised to give her breadth of shoulder, grace of even figure, for the surprise and collar extend in striking lines across the shoulder, and then become narrower as the waistline is approached. This takes away the usually flat, depressed appearance of the upper part of little girls' gowns.

The skirt with its smart flare is indeed very stylish. Then there are the little sailor blouse suits for girls and pretty, natty long silk garments made just like mother's, which cover the entire costume from throat to hem. These are made in moire, satin, or in any other silk which individual taste may desire.

There are homespun gowns of wool or cash, with buttoned, double-breasted coats for the chillier climates of the North.

Revers, Surplice Collars and Marie Antoinette Capes.

There are pique, nainsook, muslin, Swiss and other fine chiton dresses for the warmer weather and the requirements of afternoon wear, for our little dears have their afternoons and parties and all that sort of thing just as mother has.

The beautiful ribbon-edged and much-be-ribboned organza make the cutest sort of dresses, and the soft, rich satins of white, blue and pink ribbons of every variety lend color and that sense of daintiness which invariably brings exclamations of delight from the average onlooker, especially the gentler sex.

All kinds of lace, embroideries and ribbons find their way into other gowns and dresses of little ones.

When revers, surplice collars and Marie Antoinette capes are worn by the grown-up folks the little ones also adopt them. The reproductions are, of course, not on the same lines, but they are near enough to trace the style relationship.

It is fashionable for the little ones this summer to wear white hose. They should be silk; they may be cotton. In fact, the white hose with the little openwork is really the most stylish for little girls' wear. White slippers, as well, for the dainty clothes are necessary. Less dressy occasions find the sensible, black stocking which does not do all these things for a year or more satisfaction for ordinary wear.

The really high-style idea for common wear is the half-hose for both little boys

and girls. Bare legs are supposed to be healthful; it means ventilation and certainly looks more comfortable in the hot weather. The fashionable set has been doing all these things for a year or more past.

Half-Hose for Little Boys and Girls.

It began when a number of Americans went to the Paris Exposition and found all children, girls as well as boys, up to the age of 15 in some cases, in short stockings. The short-sleeved episode for girls will be emphasized this summer, when all frocks, with the exception of those intended for school wear, will be short-sleeved and low-necked.

The guimpe is worn with dresses of medium-weight material usually, and can be removed as the weather grows warmer. Low-neck wear is beginning to be regarded as particularly healthful, as well as comfortable, and it is intended to free the growing child from as much unnecessary clothing as possible during the heated term. Copyright, 1902, by the Economist Camera.

Heroism of Living.

"It is easy to die." But to live and live rightly, loyal to truth and courageously steadfast to duty, with an honest, constant effort to see truth and duty clearly and intelligently—that is another and a harder task, says the Nashville American. To die requires no effort. To escape death is impossible. But what a fine, brave thing it is to live for the truth's sake. In face of the maledictions of the ignorant and the slanders of the malevolent, there is a heroism in such living which the base mind cannot know.

NOAH'S VOYAGE IN THE ARK.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Here is a true story about Noah and his ark. Authorities agree that it was the first ship to sail the mighty deep. Noah's ark was no little Atlantic mill-pond affair, but a vast universal sea, covering the highest mountains of the world. Whether it covered the entire globe is still discussing. Some believe that the Bible deluge was confined to the Old World, particularly to the Asiatic Continent.

The Bible says it was forty days before Noah sent out his dove in search of dry land. Babylonian records say it was seven days before a couple of swallows were let out of the ark, followed by a raven. The swallows returned, but the raven has not been heard of to this day.

Legends of all nations and races of the world declare there was a deluge, and but one family survived. The object of the deluge was to destroy the human race, which had become depraved. Noah, being a good man, was told to put his family and a pair of animals of each kind in the ark and prepare for heavy rain.

It is an interesting fact, noted in historical works on the deluge, that the destruction of life was so absolute that the restoration following the great flood was called "Second Creation." The Arabs, a temperate race, with long memories, call Noah the second Adam.

After the flood, when the ark came to anchor on the little plateau of earth in the

lap of the twin peaks of Mount Ararat (you can see the place to-day—Professor Bryce refers to it in his book of travels in that region), there were only the few animals and Noah's family on the whole earth. When Noah walked out of the big ship with his family, the animals following him, he was indeed the father of the world. He was indeed the Adam of the new race.

Regarding the voyage, and especially the ark, the Encyclopedia Britannica above quoted says:

"It must be observed that, besides the places requisite for the beasts and birds, and their provisions, there was room required for Noah to lock up household utensils, the instruments of husbandry, grains and seeds to sow earth with after the deluge. For this purpose, it is thought that he might spare room in the third story for six and thirty cabins, besides a kitchen, a hall, four chambers and a space about eight and forty cubits in length to walk in."

It must be admitted that some serious problems perplexed Noah at every turn. It is explained by some writers that he did not shelter mates of every beast and fowl. But he had the seed, as it were, the typical animal of each species, out of which all the millions have since developed.

As to just how the animals behaved during the voyage no one knows, as Noah's log was probably destroyed when the Moham-medans overran Europe and Asia and burned the great libraries of ancient manuscripts. It has been said that the animals were so pleased to be "in" out of the flood that they were glad to keep the peace, especially as Noah and his sons had a corner on all the provisions in the world. The little canary birds were overjoyed to get their daily allowance of seeds and the elephants did not grumble because the hay from the Euphrates valley was now and then a little mildewed.

Our present big steamships, the pride of the world, are wonders, indeed, but they haven't yet sailed over the Mount Ararat, nor had all the people in the world on board at one time as passengers.

In the mines under the great plains and deserts of Montana, Wyoming and Mexico they are digging out the skeletons of animals a hundred feet long and pine knots with chunks of resin as big as a man's fist, and up on the Rock Mountains, above timber line, 10,000 or 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, there are beds of saddle rock, oyster shells and the remains of alligators that once were frisky and smiling in the youth of the world. Meanwhile Noah holds the record as first sailor to navigate unknown seas.

What Alligators Eat.

More than once curious things have been found in the stomach of a shark, but never has such an extraordinary collection been found as was discovered recently in the stomach of an alligator.

This alligator was killed in the Soudan and was more than 15 feet in length. In its stomach were discovered eighty-five stones, several birds' claws, two human finger nails and three hoots of a donkey, to one of which a piece of rope was attached.



HELEN KLEINSCHMIDT.

Three-year-old Helen is daughter of Sherman and Minna Kleinschmidt of No. 665 Mitchell avenue. Helen is deeply engrossed with her picture-story book, and beside her is her favorite cat. The picture was taken by her father.